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WHOLE NO. 2

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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GREAT CASE ENDS

Waterfront Decision in Favor of the Republic.

RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN

Oahu Railway the Claimant—Cor-
poration Cannot Take Land
From the State.

The case of Jas. A. King, Minister of
Interior vs. Oahu Railway & Land
Company has at last been settled. The
matter, which has been pending for
some time, was an appeal on behalf of
the plaintiff from the refusal of Judge
Stanley to issue an injunction enjoin-
ing the defendant from proceeding
with the condemnation of land in Ho-
nolulu harbor.

This case is one of the most impor-
tant ever tried in the courts of Hawaii.
The amount at stake is large and the
law points raised are important.

The opinion is written by Chief
Justice Judd, Justice Whiting concur-
ring. Circuit Judge Perry, sitting in
place of Justice Frear, dissatisfied,
writes a separate but assenting opin-
ion.

The decision is reached after an ex-
haustive discussion of the question.
The effect of it is that the injunction
should be made perpetual.

A distinction is made between the
right of defendants to exercise eminent
domain over the property of in-
dividuals and of the property of the
Republic. It was held by plaintiff that
the use to which the property would
be put by the Government would be a
more public use than that to which it
would be put by defendant. This the
defendant denied and stated moreover
that the lower court erred in weighing
this question.

Randolph on Eminent Domain is
quoted where he states that the right
of domain cannot be exercised against
the state, as it is held for such uses
as the state may designate. The opin-
ion proceeds as follows:

"If the property in question is not
subject to the defendant's right of
condemnation, the injunction was
properly issued and should be made
perpetual. * * * Now the right of
the defendant company to condemn
private property for public uses exists
only because this right has been dele-
gated to it by the state through its leg-
islature."

The decision quoted freely from the
case of the Illinois Central Railroad
vs. Illinois, which was decided in 1892.
Part is as follows:
"The position advanced by the rail-
road company in support of its claim
to the ownership of the submerged
lands and the right to the erection of
wharves, piers and docks at its pleas-
ure, or for its business in the harbor
of Chicago, would place every harbor
in the country at the mercy of a major-
ity of the legislature of the state in
which the harbor is situated."
"The state has the possession and
control of the navigable waters of the
said harbor and is a trustee thereof for
the public and cannot absolutely alien-
ate such interest. The lands under
the navigable waters in and around
the territory of the Hawaiian Govern-
ment are held in trust for the public
uses of navigation."

After considering the harbor front-
age lease to the railroad by Minister
Thurston, and a correspondence be-
tween the Minister and the corporation,
the decision goes on to say:

"A certificate of approval by the
Cabinet, in accordance with the statu-
tes, of the location of the Oahu Rail-
way and Land Company, does not carry
with it the right to condemn land
under navigable waters of the harbor
of Honolulu and a right of way over
the harbor, where the contemporane-
ous correspondence between the parties
and a contemporaneous lease be-
tween them plainly indicate that the
Government had a contrary intention,
even though the location approved
covers land under navigable waters."
The decision takes up another con-
tention of the defendant.

"It is also contended by defendant
that the defendant, as a riparian prop-
rietor, its owning land bounded by the
navigable waters of the harbor, has
the right of access to the navigable
part and to build wharves in further-
ance of this right. The main case is
Yates vs. Milwaukee, 10 Wall, 497."

"Without expressing any view on
this matter, we say that the case be-
fore us does not raise this issue, which
is the right of the plaintiff to enjoin
defendant's condemnation proceedings,
and defendant would not seek to con-
demn that which it has a right to use."

Further is the following important
point:
"The state has the possession and
control of the navigable waters of the
said harbor and is a trustee thereof
for the public, and cannot absolutely
alienate such interest."

In conclusion:
"Having found the defendant has no
right of condemnation of the property
in question, we hold that a perpetual

injunction should be issued in accor-
dance with the views herein expressed."
The famous case is thus settled and
the railroad loses. Some of the im-
portant points are not discussed in the
decision. Whether or not the railroad
will take further steps in the matter
has not as yet been decided.

The case is one of long standing.
The points of law and the amount at
stake made the matter important. Ac-
cording to the last report of the rail-
road the year's earnings of the wharf
was a little over \$7,500.

The Attorney General and Judge A.
S. Hartwell for the plaintiff; F. C.
Hatch, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan
for the defendant.

Government Bonds.

In a few days now the tenders for
the \$250,000 of sewerage bonds will be
opened. These are five, not taxed
and it is anticipated that in time there
will be quite a demand for them from
abroad. It is not thought that much
local money will be offered in exchange
for any part of the series.

Sewer construction is not dependable
upon sale of these bonds. If it seems
necessary, work will be carried on from
the goodly reserve in the current
funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

More Members—Seat Figures.
New Quarters.

After the trading had been conclud-
ed yesterday morning, the Honolulu
Stock Exchange members held a busi-
ness meeting behind closed doors.

There was informally discussed the
proposal to increase the membership.
Three or five more men are to be ad-
mitted. The only name mentioned was
that of H. F. Dillingham. It was sug-
gested that some concession be made
to Mr. Dillingham on account of signal
services rendered the brokers. Other
seats than the one for the premier
promoter will be held at the upset
price of \$3000. Decisions were not
reached on these matters.

The Exchange is to have new quar-
ters. Its rooms are now in the build-
ing at the corner of Fort and Queen.
It is more than likely that the new
quarters will be in the Bank of Haw-
aiian building, on Fort, between Mer-
chant and King, lately vacated by the
Bank of Hawaii and now occupied by
the Hawaiian Trust and Investment
Company.

In the absence of Col. J. H. Fisher,
President of the Exchange, Vice-Presi-
dent Harry Armitage is in the chair
each day and conducts the sessions to
the satisfaction of all. Mr. Armitage,
by the way, is the ranking broker.
He was with Jas. F. Morgan for many
years and was the first man to engage
exclusively in the stock trading busi-
ness. He has been successful.

HIS DIPLOMA HERE.

Attorney Robertson of Supreme
Court, U. S. A.

A peripatetic newspaperer happen-
ing to drop in at the Pacific Hardware
Co.'s store yesterday came across a
very handsomely lithographed diploma
settling forth that A. G. M. Robertson,
on motion by Mr. John Sidney Webb,
has been duly admitted and qualified
as an Attorney and Counselor of the
Supreme Court of the United States of
America. The document is signed by
James H. McKenney, clerk of the Su-
preme Court and dated at Washington,
D. C., February 20th, 1899.

Among other "trifles" brought
back by the popular Honolulu jurist,
was observed a fine, large photograph
of the Declaration of Independence
taken from the original faded copy,
with all the autograph signatures re-
stored by copperplate engraving.

Paul Neumann was the first Island
Attorney to be admitted to practice
in the United States Supreme Court
and Mr. Robertson the second. Mr.
Robertson is a native son of Hawaii.

Gamblers Again.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth and
Chas. Faneuf, together with a party
of policemen, raided a gambling den
on Smith street yesterday afternoon.
After much difficulty entrance was ef-
fected to the den. Eleven Chinese, to-
gether with incriminating evidence,
were captured. The hearing will come
up this morning.

TARIFF REBATES.

The United States government, after
eighteen months, has just decided that
the present tariff law went into effect
at 4:06 p. m., instead of at 12:01 a. m.,
on July 24, 1897. All the duties col-
lected between those hours will have
to be refunded, and the government
will lose the cost of a large amount of
litigation besides.

A HAWAIIAN BOY

Gen. K. Lewis Tells of the Ser- vice in Manila.

WAS IN FIGHTING AT ILOILO

Escaped From a Sick Bay to Take
the Field—The Doctor—
Bugle Calls

The following letter is from a young
Hawaiian who joined the American
troops here. The young man had form-
erly served in the N. G. H. and was at
one time a member of the Mounted
Patrol:

Honolulu, P. I., 1899.

I will now write you a letter, which
I hope you will be pleased to receive.
I got to Manila safe and well. I am
going to tell you about the battles we
are now having with the insurgents.

When we got to Manila we were sta-
tioned at Cavite, which is eight miles
across the bay from Manila. On
Christmas day we embarked on the
Arizona and sailed for Iloilo; we had
two troop ships and one battle ship.
We anchored in the stream of Iloilo
after a two days' voyage from Manila
and lay there aboard the transports
for nearly forty-five days.

On Saturday, February 11th, the Bos-
ton and Petrel began to throw shells
into the city of Iloilo and kept it up
for two hours, when we saw the Amer-
ican flag raised in place of the insur-
gent one. At 2 o'clock of that day our
regiment started to land, with the ex-
ception of the band boys; I could not
go ashore for I had been taken sick,
but I asked the doctor to give me per-
mission to go along, but as that was
my first day out of bed he would not
let me. The next morning at 6 o'clock
the band boys got into a boat and I
hid among them, but had neither gun
nor pistol, but had my bugle with me
as I am now the bugler for Company
A, having been transferred from Com-
pany L. I got ashore all right, but
could not find my company, some boys
that I met saying that my company
was on outpost duty. I met our doc-
tor and tried to keep out of his way,
but finally ran right in front of him;
he seemed very much surprised to see
me ashore, but asked me how I was
feeling, and I told him I was feeling
much stronger. He smiled and said
"Take care of yourself."

About 11 o'clock I met some of the
boys of my company who had come in
to get water. I went along with them
and found my company and they were
all astonished to see me.

About 12 o'clock we received orders
to go to the front and take the next
town called "Jaro," which is about five
miles from Iloilo. Our company was
on the firing line and we were about 300
yards in front of the rest of the troops.
About sunset we captured the town of
Jaro and that is the first time I ever
heard the whistle of bullets, which
seemed to say "look out for me." We
chased the insurgents back and went
into some vacant houses to sleep, but
could not sleep on account of the noise
made by the whistling of the bullets
lasting all night. Having done more
hard fighting that day than any other
company we were not ordered to do
guard duty; we had two men of Com-
pany A wounded in this fight. The
next day we went out on outpost duty
and the insurgents were shooting at
us all day. The next day our major
came up to our commanding officer and
ordered him to advance our company
nine or ten hundred yards to the front.
At 2 o'clock on February 14th we start-
ed to go to the front with only one
company and a galling gun. We had
not gone very far when we again heard
the bullets whistling around our ears.
I accompanied the major and took the
commands from him. I have done
more hard work than any other man
in the company, for our major is a
brave man; he was on horseback and I
was chasing him around with my
bugle and blowing calls as he com-
manded me. After three hours hard
fighting we ran out of ammunition
and were compelled to retreat. In this
battle we lost one corporal and a ser-
geant wounded. That makes three
men wounded and one killed from our
company. I have been in two actions
without arms, but anyway a bugler
hardly ever has occasion to use a pis-
tol.

I will close now as I have to go out
on sentry duty, but will write more
next time.

With best wishes to all, I am yours
with aloha nui loa.

GEN. K. LEWIS.

Musicalian Company A, Eighteenth In-
fantry, Iloilo, P. I.

Warehouse Contract.

F. Harrison received the contract
for the new two-story warehouse of
E. O. Hall & Son on the Esplanade.
His bid was \$8,782. The other bids
were Craig \$9,900, E. B. Thomas \$9-
155, J. Oudirkirk \$9,223, Lucas Bros.
\$9,385, L. S. Kerr & Co. \$10,511.

Columbia Shortage.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth was
about yesterday settling accounts of

the Police Department re S. S. City of
Columbia attachments and sale. Mar-
shal Brown stated that the cruise of
court for everything totaled \$1024. To
meet this there was on hand only the
\$1500 in gold coin paid at the time of
the auction by Capt. Evans, the owner.
As the court expenses must be settled,
the Marshal secures \$124 from public
funds to make good to the public who
served the courts.

In the Pit.

The feature of the day in stocks was
the jump of Oahu to \$260. The plan
of a haul to secure a large block failed.
Waialua assessable sold on the board
at \$100 and outside sales at \$120 were
made later. This stock is decidedly on
the up-grade.

Ookala traveled in the course of the
forenoon from \$142.50 to a firm stand-
ing of \$145 and later \$150 was asked.

There has been quite a demand late-
ly for Hawaiian Agricultural. The
present figure is \$250.

Honokaa is back at \$275 but is likely
to advance.

Maunaloa will be listed today or
within a week.

MOANALUA PARK.

Road Construction and Roses on
the Estate.

Minister Damon seems just now more
than ever interested in his beautiful
extensive Moanalua estate, which is
public recreation ground to the point
that visitors are welcome one day each
week. Mr. Damon is greatly pleased
with the success that has attended his
efforts to produce roses and orchids
under glass. He finds also that it is
likely the roses will bloom in the open
again. The frogs and toads have multi-
plied and the slaughter by inoculation
of the beetle has been noticeable. The
rose house is now a feature of Moana-
lua.

A considerable number of men are
working on two new roads or avenues
in Moanalua. One of these is to the
Island near the house and the other is
to the salt lake, a remarkable place
seldom visited for the simple reason
that there is no road.

Before the end of the year there will
be three or four miles of new road on
the Moanalua estate. Mr. Damon con-
tinues to bring seeds and plants from
all over the world and the head gar-
dener, Mr. McIntyre, is doing splendid
work in every direction.

IS IT LAND NOW?

There was a report on the
streets yesterday that Edward
Pollitz had made a heavy in-
vestment in business land here.
So persistent was the rumor
that Mr. Pollitz was interviewed
on the subject for the Adver-
tiser. He said that in regard to
the circulating statement that
he had bought from Bruce War-
ning & Co., the corner opposite
the Central Fire Station, he
could say nothing at all. It was
not the time for him to make
any utterance on any reported
transaction. Did he consider
Honolulu real estate a good in-
vestment? Yes. He was cer-
tain that there would be a pro-
nounced and steady apprecia-
tion of values, especially in
connection with business sites.
He or some of his clients might
decide in time to place money
here. In his opinion there
would be in a few months the
opening of heavy buying. Many
people were coming in here.
There would be a much greater
volume of business. Residences
would be required.

Mr. Desky, owner of the prop-
erty under discussion here, said
that if such a transaction was
pending he was not at liberty
to say anything about it. The
property had not been on the
market, exactly, but he would
be very willing to let it go at
a fair price, to anyone who
would build upon it. The place
is 187 feet on Beretania street
and 140 feet on Fort.
It has somehow leaked out
that Mr. Pollitz is considering
the purchase of this property
at a figure that will establish
a pretty high valuation on Up-
per Fort street holdings. The
building would be six stories
and it might be a hotel, or it
might be stores and offices.

Herr Krupp intends to create at Es-
sen a museum of arms which shall con-
tain specimens ranging from the earli-
est date, and he has already begun to
make purchases to that end. The fa-
mous ironmaster's resolve in this re-
spect originated in a number of visits
he paid, when last in London, to
various public museums, and it is his
intention to bequeath to the German
nation the collection he is now engaged
in forming.

A NEW MIS' ON

Lady Religious Workers from California

A New Evangelical Movement—The
Pioneers—Inception of Is-
land Invasion.

The Peniel Mission System of Los
Angeles, Cal., has opened a Branch
Mission in this city in the Irwin Block
on Nuuanu street. The dedication ser-
vice will be held Saturday night, March
25th, 1899. The work of this mission
is purely non-sectarian. Any Christian
can assist in its services without
change of Church relationship. And
all who desire to work for the salva-
tion of men and women from sin are
cordially welcome to help in the work.

The public services as determined
are as follows: Street meetings at 7 and
Gospel meeting indoors at 7:30 each
evening; Holiness meeting every Sun-
day at 3 p. m.; Shipboard work Sunday
forenoon.

The workers in charge are: Rev.
Sarah B. Whistler, of Indiana, Miss
Aileen C. Washfield, of Colorado, Miss
Nellie Cheesman, of Los Angeles, Cal.

The Peniel Mission System has its
headquarters and missionary training
school at Peniel Hall, 227 South Main
street, Los Angeles, Cal. The Superin-
tendents are: Rev. T. P. Ferguson,
Mrs. M. P. Ferguson and George B.
Studd. The organ of the system is the
Peniel Herald published monthly at
the same headquarters.

The system has seventy-five lady
missionaries in the field, and this new
work is being wonderfully blessed in
the salvation of many souls. The
workers in charge in Honolulu have
had some experience in mission work,
and hope by the Grace of God, to be
able to assist in building up the Lord's
work in Honolulu. All are cordially
invited to each service.

The last number of the Herald has
this to say about the work in Hawaii:

Over the blue Pacific, from beautiful
Honolulu, has come an oft-repeated
call for an humble Peniel Mission. Our
marine and sailor boys, who are some-
times there, and several who either
live or have visited in Honolulu, have
sent request for our missionaries to
enter this needy field.

Eleven months ago, we put a note
in the Herald about a pound sterling
(\$5.00) that Miss Watson had sent from
Port Said, for a Mission in Honolulu.
"Little beginnings" are so much in
God's order, we felt impressed there
was a divine plan for this work. The
next pointer was a pound from New
Zealand and a dollar from British
Columbia, also, some Sabbath after-
noon missionary collections from
Stockton, that the missionaries of their
own free will had taken for this branch
of the work. Then, ten dollars from
a lady in San Francisco, and ten more
from one of our own workers, five from
a lady in Los Angeles, etc. Last fall
a dear friend offered enough to pay
for fare and a little furniture, and we
have been waiting for the rest and for
the workers. Several of our mission-
aries have expressed a willingness to
go, but they could not be spared from
their present places of labor.

Not long since, Miss Bushfield, who
opened our mission at Victor, Colorado,
wrote us she had prayed through about
Honolulu, and was ready to be sent.
She is a truly sanctified woman, full of
faith and courage, and her presence
among us has been a real blessing.

We want our praying readers to re-
member this new venture of faith in
constant prayer. Honolulu is full of
people these days, and everything very
expensive. It is said to be almost im-
possible to get a hall, and there is not
enough money yet to begin with; but
we believe God will send in the supply
as we need, and look unto Him. It is
His own work.

A FIGHTER RECOVERS.

Brother of Dr. Sloggett Again in
the Soudan.

Dr. Sloggett of Soudan Fame—broth-
er to the local physician of that name
—has furnished an almost parallel case
to that of Norman L. Orme, the Cuban
Rouge Rider now visiting Honolulu.
As mentioned briefly in this paper
some time ago, the gallant surgeon
was in the thick of the fight at Om-
durman and was severely wounded. It
seems that the bullet entered his breast
just below the left nipple, barely graz-
ing the lung and lodging in his back.
A telegram sent to England reported
him among the killed. Next day his
aged father received another wire con-
tradicting his death and he was ulti-
mately carried to London, where he
speedily recovered. The surgeon has
now again joined Lord Kitchener's vic-
torious standard, ready to resume his
noble and heroic calling.

JUNE 11 COMING

Ample Evidence of it at the Park
Race Track.

TRAINING IS STARTED EARLY

Harness Horses and Gallipers in
the Box Stal.—Prospects for
Greatest Day on Record.

The beautifully located mile race track at Kapiolani Park is to be in the very best condition for June 11, July 4 or any other date on which it may be desired to have meets or matches, either for horses or cyclists. The recent heavy rains were just the thing for the circle. Before the ground was dry it was rolled. It has been parched and is being worked every day. The force is under the direction of C. H. Durfee, who knows tracks like he knows horses. A month ago the first half of the going was run and inches of dust. Now it is smooth and even and the first is back at its old grade.

On June 11 there will be held the annual annual meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club. If the day is not the most successful and interesting in the history of the organization, the present signs are worth nothing. There will be more entries and better entries and more races and better races than ever before. Some of the best horses that ever faced a starter anywhere will be brought up for the word on June 11. The time is bound to be fast, for in addition to the fact of a very good track, there is the other requisite of an early beginning at training. To show that the horsemen are in earnest it is necessary only to state that they have this year started in just one month earlier than ever before to fit their speedy ones for the trials for purses and glory. All of the good and true and tried old favorites will be brought out again and there will be a full dozen of new horses. For the running races there will be full fields and for the harness events there will be a crowded track. The great harness races will be the free-for-all and the 25 class. Some of the green horses are showing up well in front of the apples in their preliminary training. There will be eight or ten unknown runners. Most of the dark horses of the bangtail variety are understood to be rivals for the claims of Col. Cornwell's Venus.

The Wm. Cunningham, who is understood for the season to include Mr. William of Hilo, has a good sized bunch of choice horse flesh at the Park. The fact is that all of the stalls at the track are engaged. It will be necessary to build more to stable some of the arrivals elsewhere.

Wela Ka Hoo (Our Boy) the special pet of Mr. Cunningham, is looking handsomer than ever. All the people about the track say that herring accident Wela Ka Hoo will be fit on June 11 to pace for a man's life.

Lady Winthrop, owned by Tom V. Kline, is a pretty little filly that will for the first time contest for the money in a running race.

Another runner in the Cunningham row is a big bay gelding without a record, but a son of the noted sire Martinhurst. He is a strong horse and looks game.

A rather small sorrel gelding that looks every inch game as pebble and a race horse all over is called the mystery and is said to have come from somewhere via Hilo, together with a chestnut mare that will improve in appearance after stabling and exercise for a few weeks. The chestnut mare was roughly handled in shipment from Hilo. Some of the people who claim to be "in the know" say that the mystery is "the medicine" for Venus.

Flamoret, a good looking young runner, is from the lot brought down a year ago by Col. Cornwell. She is a bay, bred at Palo Alto and is of good figure and conformation.

"J. R." a Hilo horse that performed here last year, is at the end of the Cunningham string. He is now in flesh at present. Mr. Cunningham handles Wela Ka Hoo himself. Costello is the resident trainer at this camp.

"Jack" Gibson, the most successful driver of last season, has a small but select string this year. His horses are the famous Irish Lassie, 216, best island record, and the beautiful little roan mare Directress. Irish Lassie is a bit too fleshy just now, but is being conditioned carefully by Gibson, who thinks the world of the splendid little bay mare. Directress is being fitted for either a match or the 25 class or both. Norton has great confidence in Directress as a horse that is "training on."

Trainer McManus has two harness horses at present. They are John Underkirk's bay gelding by Alex. Burton and a young green animal. The bay gelding gives great promise. Burton stock is favored here either for the track or road.

A happy chap is McAuliffe, the well known rider and trainer. He shows with more pride than ever some of the popular runners. Antelope and Royalist are pictures. They are receiving a lot of attention. A third runner in McAuliffe's care is a full sister of Royalist. It is this stock that goes all day. The journey can never be too long for them. Honolulu is soon to be brought on from Wailuku and added to this collection.

"Tim" O'Leary has saved his green jacket. Likewise he has won the fast harness mare Vio's. Her training is being directed by Mr. O'Leary. The owner is very persistent with this animal and has greater faith in her capabilities right now than on the day he bought her. She is looking very well indeed. Mr. O'Leary says he will do her best this time, whatever the outcome.

C. H. Durfee has three runners and

a pair in the stable over which he is master. At the head of the list is the great harness horse W. Wood, now well known here. Wood was at one time considered in the list of twenty best harness horses, and this was not so long ago. He was brought down here last year, but went clear wrong. Wood is the first messenger of the defeat of Wood here by Irish Lassie were received on the coast. The horsemen would not believe it. Wood has a letter mark like even Wela Ka Hoo. Wood is a horse that shows his great strength every time he turns or moves a muscle. He has fat on his ribs now, but is being worked regularly every day. He is a gentle fellow, even playful. He is in good fettle now and the expectation is that he will be on edge for June 11.

The "turkey legs" in charge of Mr. Durfee are Gattaline, Venus and Billy C. All have performed here and all are known to be of the best blood and true racers. They make a handsome and interesting trio. Venus is especially attractive to the lover of a fine race horse.

Kimo Kona has the big, rangy sorrel Red Pike, a young runner that showed encouraging symptoms last season.

There will be one more runner from Hilo and one more from the coast yet. Geo. Munden is expected to bring three runners from Kauai and Decker is expected to bring a mixed string from Maui. Amarino will soon be in training. Watermelon Joe may be brought to the track stables. Louie is a road horse for the present.

What was reputed to be one of the best race horses ever brought to the islands has been lost. Many people will remember that "Dick" Davis and some friends were greatly disappointed last year in the late arrival from the coast by sailing vessel of a galloper they called "Slappy Weather."

The unknown was certainly a race horse, but there was not time to fit it for June 11. The boys turned the horse out to pasture on this island and now it simply cannot be found. This disappearance of a valuable race horse has been known to a few people about town for several weeks. Mr. Davis and his associates are greatly annoyed and besides suffer a considerable financial loss.

While there is very little gambling here on horse races, the interest in the June 11 meets is very general and doubtless all will be pleased to learn that the outlook for a great day is now so rosy.

FROM THE TIMES

Britain's Great Paper on
Expansion Acts.

Believes That the United States
Can Handle the Expansion—
Praise for Work in Cuba.

(London Times.)

We imagine that, in spite of the difficulties, and a little, perhaps, because of the difficulties, that beset the task, the men of Anglo-Saxon blood across the Atlantic will "take up the white man's burden" in the Philippines as they have taken it up in Cuba, and that the incidents of the last couple of days will strengthen their determination to do so without delay. The extraordinary rapid change for the better in Cuba, described by our Havana correspondent, should encourage them to come to this decision. Within three months, in circumstances of unusual difficulty, the tact and administrative ability of a single American official appear to have completely changed the attitude of the leading Cubans toward the United States.

It is with intense satisfaction that the people of this country will recognize in our correspondent's account of Mr. Gould's achievements the result of the qualities which have made English Imperial policy, in Admiral Dewey's words, so great a factor in the civilization of mankind. If our cousins across the Atlantic can turn out a sufficient number of administrators of this stamp they will find the business of ruling their "new caught sullen peoples" under no doubt, and sometimes repugnant, but a task, too, which brings its own reward. They will do in the Philippines, more slowly perhaps and with greater effort, what they seem to be now doing in Cuba. They will help on the cause of civilization and hold high the name and credit of their race amongst mankind.

MILLER AND ANDERSON.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A change in command of the United States forces at Hilo will occur on March 27th, resulting in the retirement of General Marcus Miller, who on that date reaches the age limit of 64 years. General Miller is in the regular service, having been promoted only recently to the rank of Brigadier-General. If he were in the volunteer service his retirement would not be compulsory, a precedent to the contrary having been established in the case of several general officers who held commands during the Spanish war. General Miller's service in the Philippines has been recognized by the War Department as of great value. He will be succeeded in the natural order of promotion by Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, who now ranks as a Brigadier-General of volunteers.

IT IS GOOD BEEF

Inspection of Meat Brought Down
From the Coast.

COMES WITH CLEAR BILL

Much of the Milk Sold Here Deficient—
Chinese for Samoa—Mr. Hutchinson's Complaint.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Board of Health held its regular meeting yesterday, Mr. Geo. Smith presiding as chairman. Attorney General Cooper was formally elected President of the Board. On account of a case demanding his attention in the Supreme Court he did not preside.

Dr. Emerson called the attention of the Board to the fact that there was a great deal of beef being imported from California. Dr. Monsarrat informed the meeting that all this beef was inspected and tagged prior to leaving California.

Food Inspector Johnstone said that he had made thorough investigation of the milk supply. He found that most of it was heavily adulterated with water.

The suggestion was made by him that authority be given him to pour out diluted milk.

In reference to this W. O. Smith explained that the Board only had power to confiscate products menacing public health. As the adulteration with water is hardly such a menace, the power to pour out the milk could not be given.

The report of the fish inspector was read, showing that 175,092 fish had been inspected during the last month.

The report from the Hilo Hospital showed receipts of \$150 and total expenditure of \$381.29. During the month eight patients had been admitted, seven were discharged and one died.

The application of Sheriff Andrews for authority to make repairs and additions on the Hilo Hospital was granted.

The Bishop of Pansopolia had asked members of the Board that two Sisters be allowed to board at Malulani Hospital at Wailuku. This was permitted.

Dr. Milton Rice was recommended for a license to practice medicine.

A communication was read from Hackfeld & Co. in regard to the importation of Chinese labor for clients in Samoa and asked for the privilege of having those imported quarantined at the quarantine station during the time between their arrival here and the arrival of steamers to take them to Samoa.

Dr. Emerson did not think that action could be taken until a report was received from the port physician. Motion carried that the matter be referred to the port physician and executive officers of the Board, they to report to the Executive Council.

Sheriff Andrews, of Hawaii, recommended that Policeman J. C. Brown, of Hilo, be appointed fish inspector of that town. So ordered.

Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan made application for a permit allowing J. K. Kahookano to visit the settlement. They wish to secure the execution of a deed, and as the difference of a few miles might mean everything, they will probably charter a steamer to go at once. The application was granted.

The appointment of Dr. John Grace as consulting hospital physician at Hilo was approved. Dr. A. McWayne, of Kailua, made application for leave of absence. Placed on file until the arrival of the doctor in person.

The application of J. W. Sims to be appointed milk inspector was placed on file, as Inspector Johnstone had previously appointed W. S. Irwing.

A letter from C. B. Reynolds was read, explaining the present system of supplying the Settlement with meat. He explained the advantages of the new method over the old one.

Dr. Herbert Wood was appointed Government physician of Wailuku and Koolauloa.

A letter was read from Mr. A. Hutchinson of Molokai. He complained of the action taken by Agent Reynolds and Mr. Emory in demanding one quarter of the taro grown by him. He asserts that he is entitled to all. The secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Hutchinson stating that his communication had been considered, and to quote to him the regulation of the Board specifying that one-quarter of the taro grown by the inhabitants of the Settlement is the property of the Board.

This concluded the business. The Board then went into Executive session. There were present the following: Attorney General Cooper, W. O. Smith, Dr. Emerson, Geo. W. Smith, Dr. Herbert, Dr. Alvarez, David Kellogg, Food Inspector Johnstone, C. B. Reynolds, Dr. Howard, Dr. Monsarrat, Secretary Chas. Wilcox.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

Geo. B. Secord, the well known contractor of Towanda, N. Y., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for a long time and have found it superior to any other." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. All drug-gists and dealers.

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Buggies.

STRAIGHT BODY OR CUT UNDER.

Handsome Phaetons, Surreys,
ENGLISH SURREY HARNESS.

A new line Carriage Supplies

Whips, Lamp, L. probes, Etc.

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Fort Street. - - - Above Club Stables.

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With a Line of Seasonable Bargains in GENTS' CANVAS
SHOES, in white and colors. A full line which cannot
be duplicated elsewhere for the price, and we invite you to
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OUR NEW STOCK has been carefully selected to meet your
wants. Each and every article is marked at the lowest possible
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The Pipe draws wisdom from the
lips of the philosopher and shuts up the
mouth of the foolish; it generates a style of
conversation, contemplative, thoughtful,
benevolent and unaffected.—Thackeray.

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AND
STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

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STOVES

WE are celebrating the
successful introduction of
"JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges
by giving purchasers out of
Honolulu a special benefit of
a Freight Rebate of 10 per
cent. off the regular price of
all our stoves. In addition
to which you get the usual
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Our complete stock of 150
stoves, ranging in price from
\$11 to \$72—with another 150
now on the way, comprises
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MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

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2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water
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2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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Highest Market Rates paid for
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COMPANY "D" OUT

A Refusal to Recall the Order of Disbandment.

MESSAGE FROM MR. DOLE

Praise for the Men Who Have Been Faithful—Discipline the First Consideration.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Company D was mustered out last night. The company had assembled for inspection and to receive the answer to the petition praying that the order of disbandment might be revoked.

Lieut. Col. Jones addressed the company, informing them that President Dole did not think it best to revoke the order for disbandment. He continued as follows:

"President Dole said that he would like to have me state his very clear recollection of the long and honorable record of Company D and especially in relation to its active service in 1895. He well remembered one night of that week when a number of our companies were ordered into the mountains. Company D was in the hills between here and Tantalus when their captain halted them for some simple instructions and said: 'One whistle means to go ahead, two means halt and three means retreat, but the last signal of three whistles will not be used; which statement was received with a great deal of enthusiasm by the company and showed the soldierly spirit of the command, which he would never forget.'

"He further stated that Company D has always been ready to fight, but not always ready to drill. That was the character of the company, though he would like to express his positive conviction that in the company there were a number of the best volunteers in the service, as shown by their persistence in attention to duty under the discouraging circumstances attending the company's career for some time past. It was a matter of regret to him that they should be called upon to face this most serious outlook for a military organization, but feeling that the discipline of the regiment was a matter of the first consideration, and knowing that the absence of a large proportion of the company from drill duty has been of long continuance and in the face of repeated warnings from not only the company officers, but from the regimental officers, he was satisfied that sufficient warning and notice of the consequence of such neglect of duty had been given. Although there are men in the company who are not responsible for such neglect and who do not deserve this action, the company as a company is responsible for it and it would be detrimental to the discipline of the regiment to revoke the order. He was extremely sorry that the action of the majority of the members of the company had exposed those who have attended to their duty to the misfortune of disorganization. It was their misfortune, not their fault."

The reading of the final decision of the commander-in-chief was received in silence. Men who had been with the company since its first organization stood with bowed heads and glistening eyes. They felt it keenly that old Battery D, once the regiment's pride, should come to such an end.

After a few more words from Lieut. Col. Jones, in which he spoke feelingly of his own connection with the company and the final termination, the disbanded company stood adjourned.

Before departing, however, a motion was unanimously carried presenting Capt. Bergstrom with two large plaques, the property of the company. The remaining pictures were taken by the members as mementoes of old Battery D.

THEORY OF THE FLAMING SWORD.

"Ah! talk of blessings! What a blessing is digestion! To digest. Do you know what it means? It is to have the sun always shining and the shade always ready for you. It is to be met by smiles and greeted with kisses. It is to hear sweet sounds, to sleep with pleasant dreams, to be touched ever by gentle, soft, cool hands. It is to be in Paradise."

"There came a great indignation upon the earth and it was called a deluge. All the evil comes from this. Macbeth could not sleep; it was the supper, not the murder. His wife talked and talked; it was the supper again. Milton had a bad digestion, and Carlyle must have had the worst digestion in the world. Ah! to digest is to be happy!"

"There!—how does that strike you for a burst of eloquence? I quote from Trollope. If there is anything wrong about the theology you must hold him responsible. As for its physiology and pathology (pardon all these "ologies") I can answer for the correctness of these two. And so can millions of people besides me. They speak of the curse of indigestion continually in every language; they groan and writhe under it in every land and climate."

"For many years," says one of this innumerable army of martyrs, "I was obliged to bear as best I could the torments of indigestion. My appetite was practically destroyed. I ate, of course, because one must eat or die! but after meals I had great pain at the chest and around the sides."

"Sleep almost forsok my pillow, and naturally I was tired and exhausted. Sometimes better and then worse, but never free from pain and illness. I lived on with little or no hope of getting well. It is hardly necessary to say that I had medical treatment, yet no

real benefit resulted from it. Happily at this time Mother Seigel's Syrup was brought to my notice, and so strongly recommended that I laid aside other medicines, which were doing me no good, and began using this. In a short time I gained a great improvement; food agreed with me and I gained strength. A little later—continuing to take the Syrup regularly as directed—the pains at the stomach, sides and chest wholly ceased, and I have not felt them since. My indigestion was cured at last, and I enjoyed the blessing of health. My son, who suffered severely from rheumatism has been relieved by Mother Seigel's Syrup as by nothing else he ever tried. In gratitude I give you full permission to publish my letter should you desire." (Signed) (Mrs.) Ann Barker, Field Lane, Braughing, Ware, Herts, Oct. 7th, 1895.

It was a fortunate circumstance for Mrs. Sarah Gell, of Melchbourne, Bedfordshire, that one day she had a personal talk with Mr. Smith, the butcher at Rushden. He told her that in his opinion if she went on suffering from indigestion and asthma (one of its consequences) it would be because she neglected to use Mother Seigel's Syrup. "And," said Mr. Smith, "I speak from knowledge." She had been ill with this abominable ailment for many years, and had spent time and money in unavailing efforts to obtain relief.

Acting on Mr. Smith's advice, Mrs. Gell began using the remedy at once, and tells the outcome in a letter of which we have room for the conclusion only:—

"I was better almost immediately, and was soon as well and healthy as one could wish to be. Now I keep Mother Seigel's in the house and it never fails to help us when needed for any passing complaint." (Signed) Sarah Gell, Oct. 5th, 1898.

Judging from the force of his comment on the disease, I should say Mr. Trollope knew something about indigestion from experience. Most literary people do. To them, and to all other victims, I confidently commend the best remedy yet found—Mother Seigel's Syrup.

NEW COLD BEEF

California Steaks on the Local Market.

A Trifle More Expensive than Island Cut—Success of the Australia's Plant.

The enterprise inaugurated recently of bringing beef from San Francisco for local consumption has proved to be a success. The large new refrigerating plant put in the steamer Australia had a large consignment of beef on the last trip down.

The supply of beef from the islands is not near enough to satisfy the demand. While the consumption of beef is rapidly growing larger, there is no increase in the production. This makes the importation of refrigerated meats a necessity.

The beef brought down on the Australia was choice. There were about seventy carcasses in all, averaging about 500 pounds to the carcass. This makes a total importation of about 35,000 pounds. This is beef alone. In addition to this, the local meat company is constantly importing mutton from Australia. This fact shows how great a difference there is between the local supply and demand.

There is at present a beef famine in California on account of droughts. The price wholesale has gone up two cents. This has increased the price in this city. There is a difference of about three cents between island beef and that brought down in the refrigerator, when sold at retail. The refrigerated beef has taken well with the people. It is said to be better than the general island beef, although some of the latter is as good as the California product.

STRESS OF WEATHER.

Japanese Fishing Schooner From Wake Island.

The forty-ton two-masted Japanese schooner Rensai Maru arrived in distress from Wake Island yesterday afternoon and anchored in the stream. She was bound for Wake Island from Yokohama and when near her destination was driven away by stress of weather to the westward until in the vicinity of these islands. The Rensai Maru has been out from Yokohama eighty-one days and from Wake Island over two months. She is on a prospecting tour for sharks. Seventeen Japanese and four Europeans comprise the officers and crew. The cargo consists of fishing gear and five rifles, and the vessel belongs to Hokaido Chio, a government official of Yokohama. Capt. Nakagawa reports scudding under bare poles for six days on the voyage and that his schooner is a flyer was determined yesterday as she flew past an island steamer bound in and even the tug Eleu had a long chase to overhail her with half the sails furled.

Rev. E. Edwards, pastor of the English Baptist Church at Minersville, Pa., when suffering with rheumatism, was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "A few applications of this liniment proved of great service to me. It subdued the inflammation and relieved the pain. Should any sufferer profit by giving Pain Balm a trial, it will please me." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. All druggists and dealers.

MONEY COMING IN

Another Purchase of Sugar Stock for "The City."

1,000 SHARES OF HONOKAA

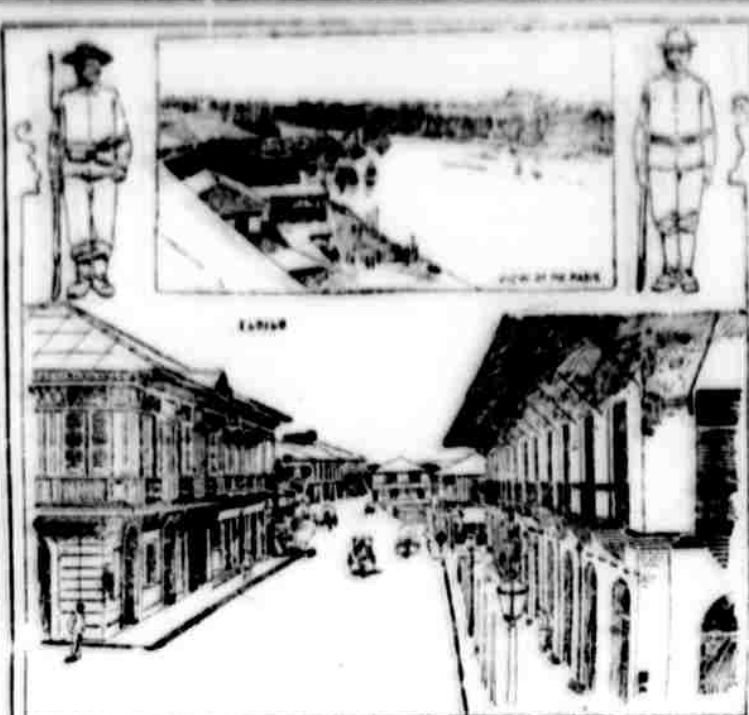
Sold By Hy. Waterhouse & Co., to Edward Pollitz—Some Views of the Visiting Broker.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Mr. Pollitz dipped into a stock yesterday. It was his first buy this trip. He employed Henry Waterhouse & Co. as his brokers. That firm delivered to Mr. Pollitz 1000 of the shares of Honokaa Sugar Company. For this merchandise Mr. Pollitz gave his certified check on the local bank of Claus Spreckels & Co., for the sum of \$250,000. This was the second really heavy stock transaction of the year. The first big one of 1899 was when Mr. Pollitz secured 48 per cent of the stock of the Onomea plantation, some seven weeks ago. Right after that Mr. Pollitz purchased in San Francisco half of the stock of Panuahu and has since secured control. It was Mr. Pollitz who, in September of last year, delivered to capitalists of Honolulu the majority of the stock of Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company. Including the transaction of yesterday, Mr. Pollitz has invested in these islands for his clients about \$3,000,000. He will be in town until the 21st inst. In a few months he will be back here again. Then, after the next trip he will take some Hawaiian securities east. At San Francisco at present Mr. Pollitz and his partner are daily in receipt of inquiries concerning Hawaiian corporation interests. Hundreds of letters come from the East and many from Europe. What Mr. Pollitz is doing here shows his faith in Hawaii and in sugar. He says that there is any amount of money in the United States that will readily be offered for sugar. To the mind of Mr. Pollitz the public conveniences for the transaction of business have largely enriched the United States. "Take the case of a country merchant," said he last evening. "In the old days he might have to carry a stock of \$150,000, now the means of communication and of shipment are such that he needs not more than \$30,000 of stock. The great producing estates have made many people so wealthy that they do not know what to do with the interest payments they receive. The securities have been taken up till a very low rate of interest is acceptable. Any good investment bond or stock is eagerly sought. European securities are now held in the United States. Nearly all of our own securities have been brought back from across the Atlantic. New York is today just as much a financial center as London."

"The history of Hawaiian sugar stocks on the San Francisco market is not uninteresting. The first plantation listed there was Hawaiian Commercial, which had its ups and downs till September of last year, when the control passed to island people. The capital of the company is \$10,000,000 and \$25 is paid in on the shares now selling at \$81.25 and at one time some years ago a drug on the market at 10 cents. Hutchinson plantation, on Hawaii, was listed at San Francisco in 1889. Its capital is \$2,500,000 with shares at \$50. It paid 20 cents and then 40 cents a month dividends on each share till the McKinley bill removed the duty on sugars going into the United States and gave a bounty on American grown sugar. This was extremely hurtful. Hutchinson suspended dividends till after the passage of the Mills bill. Then came the Dingley bill, increasing the duty on sugars other than Hawaiian to \$32.70 a ton. The prosperity of the cane industry here, really dates from the passage of the Dingley bill, for it was on that occasion that Republicans and Democrats alike went on record as favoring a duty on sugar. Of course all this time the islands had been protected to a more or less degree by the Reciprocity Treaty. Five years ago Hutchinson plantation again paid dividends and has kept it up. At first it was 10 cents a month a share and ran up to 50 cents in May of last year. Three months ago the directors, on the request of the stockholders, reassessed the stock in 100,000 shares of \$25 each. Before the division into two for one, the stock was selling at \$68. It is now selling at about \$34 and the dividends are 25 cents a month a share."

"The stock of the Hana, Maui, plantation, was listed at San Francisco. It has 50,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. They are selling for about \$16, but the directors have promised that there will soon be dividends. "I think that during all of this period, say seventeen years, but two other plantations were listed at San Francisco. These were Heega and Halalau. They were withdrawn in time. There was no patronage. In fact there was very little interest in sugar stocks till it became settled that Hawaii was to be a part of the United States. Now an investment here is regarded safe as an investment in Connecticut, with the certainty that it is much better than almost anything that can be found in the whole of the United States. There is 2 per cent money in the United States. This is in the East. In the West investors having millions would be pleased to get 3 1/2 per cent. Stock in Ewa and a number of other plantations here is held largely in San Fran-



RIVER PASIG AT MANILA AND STREET IN ILOILO.

The Pasig river will be known to fame because it was into that stream that the Filipinos were forced by Brigadier General King's brigade. The street scene in Iloilo is interesting, as that town was taken by our troops recently. Iloilo is the principal town on the island of Panay.

isco. Our firm sold the whole of the Onomea that I bought on my last trip here in an hour and a half. There was a rush for Panuahu. By the way, Panuahu will be listed here tomorrow. Onomea will be listed in San Francisco upon my return to the city."

Mr. Pollitz said that he would like to see a number of the plantations here listed at San Francisco. He said that the strictly corporation business could be handled as well and as satisfactorily in every way up there as in Honolulu. It was desirable, he added, that agencies should be held here, in fact that the plantations should remain in charge of the experienced men who would have an interest in looking out for them. Panuahu is selling in San Francisco at \$10.75 and is paying regular monthly dividends of 20 cents a share.

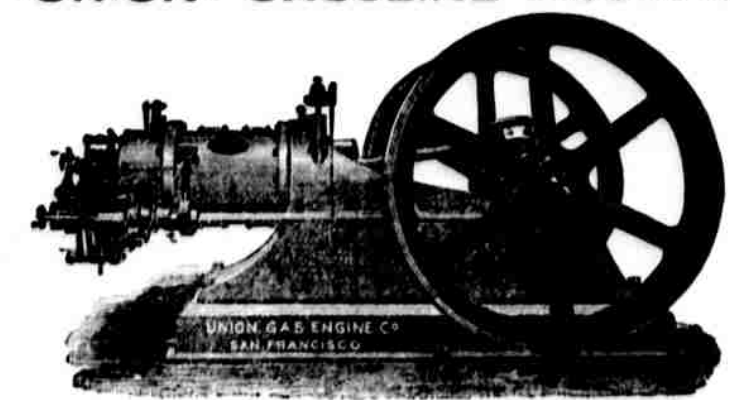
The unbounded confidence of Mr. Pollitz in the sugar securities augurs well for the introduction here rapidly of an enormous amount of foreign capital. For the past three years he has been dabbling in the island corporation shares and when he put through the H-C deal and invested in Onomea and Panuahu and yesterday in Honokaa, he becomes the leading broker of the United States in island interests. Mr. Pollitz has been in business in San Francisco as a broker for twenty-five years. He organized the stock and bond exchange there and did the same service for the Honolulu brokers. Mr. Pollitz believes there should be about five more seats in the Exchange here and that the organization should have a building. He believes a lot of keen operators and new business men are coming to the islands. It is his opinion that many more plantations will be established, that trade must of necessity greatly expand, and that the whole of the islands will have remarkable prosperity indefinitely.

When it became known that Mr. Pollitz was buying a block of 1000 shares of Honokaa the street was greatly excited. The secret was not out till about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Then there was a grand rush in every direction; but it was too late. The bidding was at once \$275 and the asked \$300. In the latter part of the day there were a number of transactions at \$300. Henry Waterhouse & Co. delivered to Mr. Pollitz at noon.

MESES. BISHOP & CO. Agents of the Manhattan Life Ins. Co., of New York. Gentlemen:—We take pleasure in acknowledging the promptness with which our claim of Three Thousand and Nine Dollars and Ninety-one Cents against your company, under policy 25,338, insuring the life of the late Hon. H. A. Widemann, has been settled. Yours very truly, J. M. DOWSETT, (Sigs.) F. W. MACFARLANE, (Sigs.) Honolulu, H. I., March 15, 1899.

The Kamehameha base ball team will cross bats with Panuahu at Makiki Saturday afternoon.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



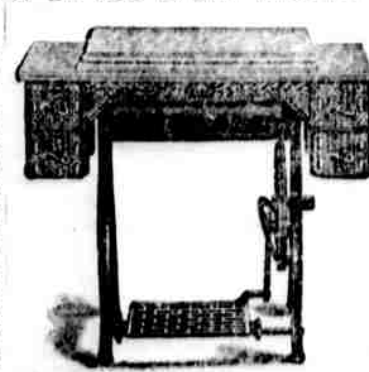
THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

BUILT GAS and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted. OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

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Both of which we Guarantee. All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent, Honolulu.

The best at the lowest price at HOPPE.

LAST WEEK

We had a talk about Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Chairs and Mirrors, this week we shall tell you about some other things that are also essential. We would like to call your attention to our grand display of

Extension Tables.

These are of entirely new patterns, and will accommodate from four to fifteen people. We also have some very handsome

Silk Floss Pillows

Just the thing for your PARLOR or SITTING ROOM To give them a cozy appearance.

There has been such a demand for Box Couches that we are making a specialty of them at present. Now that the hot weather is coming on again, have you given a thought about getting an awning either for your place of business or your residence. We are prepared to make all sizes.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers, KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Dauton Fancy, Wedgewood, (In white and blue, white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

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Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Opened in 1893

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1899.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

All accounts regarding the recent battles in and near Manila state that there was a large slaughter of the Filipino women and children. The shells from the warships and the field artillery destroyed the frail native huts, and in many cases killed the occupants. The women who refused to respect President McKinley's authority were blown to pieces by reason of a "moral necessity," it is claimed.

But who is responsible for the lives of some hundreds of Filipino children and babes who were blown to pieces with shot and shell by our forces? If you ask the men who manned the guns on land and sea, who is responsible? they reply: "Our captain gave the order to fire." If the captain is asked who is responsible, he says, "Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey ordered me to fire." If Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey are asked who is responsible, they reply: "President McKinley gave us the order to fire." If President McKinley is asked who is responsible, he replies, "The people of the United States gave me the order to fire."

Then, if you point out to the people a row of several hundred sucking babes dead and torn to pieces by shells paid for by Christian taxpayers in America, and you ask the people, who is responsible for this slaughter of the innocents, they reply: "We don't know, we didn't order the killing."

Then, if you find a stalwart Expansionist and ask him who is really responsible for the slaughter, he tells you that Aguinaldo is responsible. And if you ask him, if Aguinaldo ordered the babes to take up arms, he replies that the mammas of the babes were hostile to the Americans, and the babes had to "take their chances." Or in other words the babes were in an unfortunate affair, and really the Creator is responsible for the shocking butchery, because He had not given them brains enough to get out of the scrape.

It is conceded, of course, that the infants have committed no crime, and that somebody is responsible for the horrible butchery. Who is responsible? Do the Scriptures throw any light on the subject? What do the wise men—the instructors in ethics—say?

If a coroner's inquest was held over the remains of these women and children, the verdict would be: "Came to their death by the act of parties unknown." This is the usual verdict in our communities when several hundred respectable citizens take a man out of jail, and lynch him. In this way the responsibility is distributed, and no one is punished for the crime. If any one is caught and tried for the offense, the jury return a verdict of justifiable homicide without giving reasons for it.

When the Indians, in the early days, in defense of their rights, dashed out the brains of the infant children of the colonists, they were called pitiless brutes. When American citizens paid and fed by American Christians blow out the brains of Filipino infants, in the protection of American rights, even the American mothers, sitting by the cradles of their own babes, think only of the flag and the courage of the brave boys.

The order communities severely criticize the coroner's verdicts that hold no one responsible, in the newly settled communities, in the case of a lynching bee. There is practical wisdom in such verdicts. The question of responsibility is complicated.

In the case of the slaughter of the Filipino infants a similar verdict would be, "Killed for the honor of the flag."

Believing, as we do, in the duty of the United States to "police" the Philippines for awhile, there arise many and perplexing questions for the moralist to discuss and settle. Is this slaughter an instance of doing evil that good may come? We may see our way to killing off the Filipino army which is trying to massacre the Spaniards and our own troops. But the incidental question of the slaughter of the children is very embarrassing.

MORE ABOUT EMBALMED BEEF.

Mr. D. Allen Willey, a most competent authority, furnishes the N. Y. Independent with a clear statement on the "embalmed beef" controversy.

He says that the British government has, for years, made experiments in the preservation of beef and other meats in a fresh state, for use in the tropics. Those experiments made at large expense forced the conclusion that refrigeration preserves the meat, and aside from that "jerked" beef, or dried beef alone gives a satisfactory result. Mr. Allen explains at length the experiments and their failures. Although experiments have been made also, in America to some extent, none

have proved satisfactory excepting that of refrigeration, when the meat is kept cool until it reaches the consumer.

After the Spanish war began, there was a sudden demand for fresh beef. It was sent in vessels which were badly equipped with refrigerating processes. Vessels could not be quickly prepared for this peculiar service. The Commissary department did the best it could under the circumstances. The meats imperfectly refrigerated became worthless in a tropical climate, and the troops suffered. The result was precisely the same as it was in the British experiments.

Instead of taking advantage of these costly British experiences the government, under the great demand for fresh meat, undertook to do just what the British undertook to do, and failed. The canned meats also under the conditions which existed, quickly deteriorated, as they did in the British experiments.

Mr. Willey says that the only safe method of preserving fresh meat, for use in the tropics, is to dry it. It may not be as palatable as meat which is not dried, but it will be quite suitable for food.

The investigations of the War Commission, and the evidence on the inquiry as to Gen. Miles' attacks on the "embalmed beef" ration, only bring to the knowledge of the government and the people, what was well known in the British war office. Many lives have been lost, because the troops have been improperly fed. There is not much consolation for the poor soldier in the hospital, dying from bad food, in the reflection that his death will be due to the ignorance of his own countrymen, and that he has done nothing for humanity.

THE LONDON TIMES APPROVES.

An article from the London Times, which appears in another column, must be pleasant reading to Uncle Sam. Even if he can "lick all Creation," he likes compliments, and appreciation.

The Times attributes the great change for the better in Cuba, to the tact and administrative ability of a single American official. That journal believes that if the Americans can turn out such capable men in sufficient numbers to manage affairs in the Philippines, they will do credit to their race.

No one doubts our ability to furnish all the capable men who may be required, in order to govern the Philippines in a just and intelligent manner.

The men educated at West Point and Annapolis are sufficiently educated for the purpose, and they are servants of the people, not dependent upon primary causes for place. As their means of living are secured for life, they are independent, incorruptible and usually just men.

While the President has given the power to administer affairs in Cuba to such men, and they have done credit to themselves, it is evident that the politicians do not agree with him. There are many thousands of the "boys" throughout the land, who are footloose, have abandoned or failed in business, and must be taken care of by somebody. These "boys" are strictly party men, and entertain the belief that movements for the sake of humanity, including war, should include some provision for their own needs. Even if they have proved to be poor merchants, or lawyers, they feel abundantly capable of filling any office.

The pressure is already great upon the President to make places in Cuba for many of these persons. The President may be convinced that the course he is now taking in Cuba is correct, but he must have the support of Congress. Can he secure that support without giving places to the friends of Congressmen?

In the administration of Indian affairs no President has ever been able to establish good administration among the Indians, because the "boys" needed the offices in order to live, and breathe. Will the President be able to resist the pressure upon him to provide places in Cuba for the men out of a job? The "boys" will insist that while the theory of home rule in Cuba may be attractive, and even just, it cannot be based on business principles. The President acknowledges, to some extent, the force of the argument, but he hopes the people will sustain him in putting the best men in charge of Cuban affairs. No doubt the people are proud of Gen. Wood and other able officers who are doing excellent administrative work. But the people in different unaccountable ways are often influenced on subjects which do not touch their selfish interests. But if the people are on their mettle in exhibiting to the world their power to rule colonies, the "boys" may be forced to stand aside and let the most efficient men be selected to govern the colonies.

That islands of the South Pacific are to pass into the sovereignty of Germany will be regretted by a good many people in Hawaii. There is the plain and practical consolation, however, that Germany always avenges the slaughter of missionaries, having recently collected a heavy life penalty from China on just such a score.

THE BALANCE TO OUR CREDIT.

The clear and elaborate report of Collector General McInnes brings out some interesting data regarding our financial condition.

The total value of the exports from these islands during the year 1898 was \$17,346,744.79. The total value of the imports, including specie, was \$11,650,890.81.

These imports are paid for by the money placed to the credit of Hawaii in the United States from the sugar crop. After drawing on this credit of \$17,346,744.79 in order to pay for imports there yet remained to the credit of Hawaii the sum of \$5,695,853.98. This is to say, after paying all of her foreign indebtedness, for merchandise and articles of consumption there remains a "visible" balance on the Mainland represented by the foregoing figures. Payments on account of interest of public debt, bills of exchange or drafts on that balance, issued to persons who are entitled to dividends and live abroad; drafts upon it for the payment of debts owed by residents here to residents abroad, will reduce it, and gradually absorb it. But so far as any published data exists, there appears to be a credit to Hawaii, after the foreign indebtedness of all kinds has been paid off, of over five and one-half millions of dollars for the year 1898. The amount is substantially cash in hand.

This balance, in a general way, and in a general way only, shows the profit of the sugar crop. As sugar is our money crop, and absorbs mainly the labor supply of the islands, and, besides, involves and supports probably nine-tenths of the mercantile business, it follows that all debts contracted on credit of the sugar crop, and the business connected with it, must be paid from the proceeds of the sugar crop placed to the credit of Hawaii on the Mainland.

It would probably be a grave error to regard this estimate as anything more than approximately true. But there is enough in these approximate figures to suggest a good deal of thinking. Assuming that they may be correct, the conclusion is that over thirty per cent of the gross receipts from the sugar crop (\$16,614,622.53) indicates the profits of the business.

It may be said that the amounts paid for labor on the plantations should also be deducted from this balance. Are not the amounts paid for labor included in the imports of specie, and other merchandise which have been included in the sum deducted from the total proceeds? On this point it must be said that such data is largely speculative. Again, if the amount actually paid for labor was deducted from the gross proceeds of the sugar, would not the result be a larger percentage of profit than thirty-two per cent?

If any one dares to assume the permanence of the conditions under which this profit is made, he is justified in predicting the wildest speculation in the sugar stocks in the future.

During the period of the largest production of the Bonanza mines of Nevada, the "ore in sight" and the dividends from it, led men of all classes and conditions to believe that the ore would always remain in sight, and the dividends would continue. The community that held this belief was made up of men quite as clever and knowing as the men in our community. When you admitted their premises in the argument, you were forced to adopt their conclusions. But, in the end, some of the facts dropped out, and ruined the force of the argument.

The cases of the sugar plantations and the Bonanza mines are of no means exactly parallel. In this respect they are identical, that the multitude, excepting the pessimists, agreed in the belief that a good thing ought to last, and, therefore, will last.

In another respect the cases are parallel. What is concealed in the earth, and what is concealed in the mind of the Congressman, are the unknown factors. No one knew what was behind the ore in sight in the Nevada mines. No one knows what Congress will do regarding tariffs and labor. But this large profit, as indicated by the customs returns, furnishes a rich field for the speculators.

COIN ON HAND.

In reaching an estimate of the amount of coin now in the islands, the data furnished by the sugar plantations is very suggestive.

There are now, on a fair estimate, 35,000 Asiatics employed on the plantations. The average number for the year 1897 was 23,947. Of these, 18,254 were Asiatics who received wages, and remitted home a part of these wages. Aside from these, out of the remaining 49,000 Asiatics residing here, and receiving more or less wages in other occupations, there should be, on a fair estimate, 30,000 who remit home more or less money every year.

If the 18,000 engaged on the plantations in 1897 received \$195 each, during the year, the sum total received exceeded \$3,000,000. But that is pro-

ably far below what was paid for labor in reaching a crop which sold for \$11,000,000. If one-half of this sum was remitted home, the amount would be \$5,500,000. What should be added to this amount as the remittances of the other 30,000 Asiatic wage earners? If each remitted \$50, the total amount would be \$1,500,000. This estimate assumes that the 10,000 or 15,000 other Asiatics remitted nothing. Keeping in mind that these estimates must be, from the nature of the case, of the most general character, it may be said that the Asiatics remitted home, or hoarded here, or took out of circulation, about \$2,000,000 of coin in the year 1898. The Collector General of Customs states in his report for the year 1898 that coin of the value of \$1,282,075.72 was imported into the islands. There was therefore an apparent difference between—the income and outgo of coin amounting to about \$1,700,000. The estimates of the remittances of the Asiatics may, however, be largely reduced, and there will still remain a much larger outgo than income of coin.

If similar estimates are made of the remittances of coin to Asia, and the income of coin from abroad, for some years previous to 1898, there will appear a like excess of outgo of coin over income.

We have no desire whatever to sustain any theory on the subject. But it is not unreasonable to suggest that intelligent men here should unite in ascertaining what our financial condition is. It is also to follow the example of the Hoosier blacksmith who declared that "them government reports about trade cost a heap of money, and didn't bring him a cent."

The recent estimate by several bankers, that the coin in the islands amounted to nearly \$5,000,000, is not sustained by this estimate of the outgo of coin to Asia. How much coin do the banks hold to-day?

No one conversant with financial history will dispute the fact that a small amount of coin is quite sufficient to supply the needs of the community, provided it is rapidly turned over as the traders say. Checks and drafts are as good and even better than coin in ordinary transactions.

In the one great ugly threatening question before all financiers is, what shall be done when men want the value of their securities in coin, and not in paper or drafts or credits?

The old hands at booming town lots find no difficulty in raising prices, even if money is scarce, because, while confidence prevails, credit is the equivalent of cash. When the desire for realization begins coin only is in demand. From this point of view the amount of coin in the islands is an important factor in our commercial affairs.

At the same time the transfer of our plantation interests to San Francisco may entirely change the present situation.

BRING OUT THE TRUTH.

The charge that President Dole was engaged in a conspiracy to remove Capt. King from the Cabinet is reiterated by the journal that published what was alleged to be a positive declaration by Minister Damon that such a conspiracy existed, and that he had promptly and with righteous indignation arrested the depraved career of his colleagues, who had for so many years, through good and evil report, stood with him, and only at the last moment, like some other good and faithful men, had suddenly "gone wrong." By the rules of common morality, Mr. Damon is under strong obligation to affirm or deny the correctness of the charge. The Advertiser, at present, presumes that Mr. Damon does not love Damon less, but was grossly betrayed by a friend who hates Dole more. This is only a presumption. It is not one of those cases in which the person charged with disgraceful conduct should make denial. It is one in which the person who is publicly declared, in the most positive terms to have made it, should deny it if it is not true.

The public have some right to know whether their highest officers are betraying their trusts, as they are, if guilty of "conspiracy" as alleged once and now reiterated. It is not a private matter, but a public one, especially when the charge is again made. The public have the right, if the public have any rights, to know whether or not it is true, that Mr. Damon stood alone on the summit of our little political structure, upright, pure, unspotted, immovable, with "angels bright and fair," hovering over him with smiles of approval, while one or more of his old colleagues crouched before him at his feet in the conscious guilt of a wicked conspiracy against one of their own number. This is substantially the charge, made public by one claiming "to be in a position to know," and now reiterated.

As the affair now stands, the public, unless it reads between the lines,—and why should it read between the lines?—only a Cabinet in which one member charges his colleague and superior with a moral breach of trust. It is as the charge reiterated before

Could Not Sleep

Suffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work—Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night." MARIE HANES, 1730 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run down or exhausted condition." Mrs. SARAH M. SMOOK, Red Lodge, Montana.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 for 25c.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

the public, for the purpose of bringing into disgrace the chief of the Cabinet. If the President is guilty of "conspiracy" to drive Capt. King out of office in an underhanded and unfair way, the public have the right to know the truth about it, so that it may condemn him, and thank Mr. Damon for having exposed his treachery.

The readers of the Advertiser have the right to demand of it information about the conduct of public men. Of what use is this journal if it avoids giving them information about, or throwing light on, the deeds of public men? It is not a partisan journal, which treats public questions from a party standpoint. Its purpose is to give its readers the truth, difficult as it is to obtain it, provided the public have the right to ask for it.

The importance of the affair under discussion, if true, is such, that if it had involved President McKinley's Cabinet, there would have been at once a public explanation, or a change in the Cabinet. It does not follow, however, that similar results should follow here.

Probably there was a misunderstanding in the Cabinet regarding Capt. King's resignation. If there was, it cannot be difficult to explain the reason for it, and end the scene which exhibits one member of it drawing an indictment against another member.

Many here cannot and will not forget that the men involved in this affair have maintained an exceptionally high character since January 17, 1893 in the reconstruction of the government. Character obtained by years of good service should not be assailed without some just reason. We, therefore, assume until there is more evidence than that published by someone who betrayed a trust, or "doctored" an interview, that the truth has not been told. It should be under the circumstances.

THE DECISION.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Minister of the Interior vs. The Oahu R. R. Company, declares that the land owned by the State cannot be condemned by the Company, for its own use. It affirms the principle that the State, or the Supreme power, owns land and other property in trust for the people, and in the case of land adjoining, and under navigable waters, it must be held in trust for the people, and it is inalienable.

This decision now clears the way for harbor improvements. Whether the decision of the Court can be reviewed in the Federal Courts is another question.

GOOD BACKING.

Although, upon the provisions of the Act of Annexation, the government is vested in such persons as the President of the United States shall direct, President Dole declared last week, through the columns of this paper, that President McKinley had authorized him to fill all vacancies until otherwise directed. President Dole appears to have tolerably good backing in assuming to make appointments.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Mr. Pollitz is filling the bear. Some of the stocks go upward like the mango of the magician.

Mr. Pollitz has his hand in, even if the palmist does not get a chance to read it.

"You're a sweet thing," said a premium to a share of sugar stock. And then they became one.

Senator Chandler, who warns the Republican party of the trust danger, is one of the old-fashioned publicists.

It is real nice of the Utica boys of the First New York to remember their Honolulu friends. This command was Company E, one of the elements con-

taining few, if any of the headmen who tried to force ill feeling between soldiers and civilians.

President Dole and Cabinet, in the absence from the country of Special Agent Sewall, have a direct line to Washington.

Gomez, like most public men, will now have two reputations in good working order. He will be called a patriot and a traitor.

Some of the features of this crowded harbor are calculated to paralyze a much stronger man than Capt. Phillips of the Invermark.

There is every promise that the Jockey Club will give this coming June 11 one of the greatest meets in the history of the association.

There is now promise that this year will be notable in Honolulu progress as witnessing the construction of more metropolitan buildings than last.

The supervisor sent here by Sanitary Engineer Hering goes about his work like a man of experience. He realizes fully the importance of the discharge point.

The people of Cuba certainly expect altogether too much at once when they claim that American military rule, following on the heels of Spanish tyranny, is too severe.

There has been no editing of Gen. Lewis' Manila letter given on another page. The brave soldier lad is a Hawaiian boy educated in this city and is a credit to all concerned.

Chas. Francis Adams, the anti-expansionist, is the man who once defeated Jay Gould in a railroad deal and who subsequently introduced Boston Baked Beans at the Union Pacific railway lunch counters.

The Board of Health, then, simply has authority to learn that some of the dairies dilute water with milk and sell the stuff for a pure article. The Board should be equipped with a can-opener working from the bottom.

It would be fine to record, as quasi-financial news, that some of the newly rich of the local population had decided to devote a goodly sum of money to the artistic improvement of one of the city's playgrounds or beauty spots.

According to a Manila paper, from which an extract is given in another column, insurgent assassins are fought as choiera was assailed in a section of Honolulu in 1895, when some houses were burned as a short cut to fumigation.

It is a common thing for old-timers in all parts of the world to tell the newcomers that the local climate is changing. It is now shown that in many cases this is correct. The most notable example is in the South in the United States.

In the retirement of Gen. Marcus I. Miller, not only the army of occupation in the Philippines, but the whole of the service will lose a man whose effort has always been to do his very best for his country and who has shown rare ability on more than one occasion.

If it be true that Emperor William of Germany is to give audience to Sir Cecil Rhodes, this will be a meeting of individualities indeed. For the interview to be entirely pleasant, there must be no reference to a little disturbance down in South Africa a couple of years or so ago.

In presiding over the meetings of the Board of Health Attorney General Cooper will miss the presence of ladies. The ladies have been prominent in sessions of the Board of Education, where Mr. Cooper formerly sat at the head of the table. It is trusted that the Board of Health members will be extremely careful of the new chief for a time at least.

Compressed Air.

The question of whether compressed air or electricity shall be used in rapid transit about the streets and suburbs of Honolulu, is one that must naturally very much interest nearly every citizen. For this reason the Advertiser has induced Mr. H. A. Allen, the mechanical and electrical engineer now here for Fraser & Chalmers, to prepare an article on the subject. This article will be given to the public in the Advertiser tomorrow.

AUSTRIAN REGULATION.

VIENNA—The District Governor of Eger, in Bohemia, has announced to a committee which has been collecting money for a statue of Prince Bismarck, that in view of the law of 1854 the scheme must be abandoned. A decree has therefore been issued to this effect. The decree fully admits the great merits of foreign statesmen, but declares that to commemorate them in so marked a manner in Austria would be an unwarranted demonstration.

IN HAND LINES

More Palm Prints Read By the
Noted Expert.

THE LIVES OF THE OWNERS

"All Kinds of People to Make Up a
World"—Characteristics and
Careers Outlined.

After this date the Palmistry editor
will not receive any more communica-
tions until further notice.

Waiwae: You are fascinating and
suave. You are fond of the good things
of life, and a slight inclination to be
tyrannical is excusable because of an
intangible charm which you possess.
You have little patience, many worthy
ambitions. You are a genial host. In
your hand are evidences of ample
wealth in the future. Marry young.
Will never be in the background either
socially or financially. Nervously en-
ergetic, a sympathetic companion,
keenly alive to beauty of color and
feminine dress. Will make many
friends, although sensitive to a fault.

Lady Jane: You are a typical
society woman. Fond of amusements,
appreciate attention, but not vain over
social successes. A good conversational-
ist and excellent taste in dress. You
are nothing of the "new woman" and
prefer the peace and shelter of a
home. You will marry a man much
older than yourself and in middle life
will meet with great vicissitudes of
fortune involving a long and somewhat
perilous journey. A happy ending is
indicated to your somewhat long and
useful life.

Kain: You are gallant and debon-
air. Always true to the girl you like
the best. A genial nature is indicated.
Inventive turn of mind. You are neat,
systematic, and have yourself well in
hand. Married twice. You have trav-
elled extensively and have the happy
faculty of making yourself at home
wherever you may be. You are philo-
sophical and accept disappointments
with considerable fortitude.

Violin: Somewhat studious, some-
what shy, somewhat jolly, somewhat
quiet. Religiously inclined, sentiment-
al on occasions; must have the proper
incentive to bring you out. Will marry
a girl with money who will be your
opposite in every respect; a real love
match. Athletic in sports. Not brilli-
ant, but more original than the aver-
age.

Kamaaina: Light-hearted and gay,
you are inclined to look on the bright
side of things; all your clouds have
silver linings. You will be lucky after
the age of thirty-eight, though troubles
assail you through your earlier youth.
You will travel during two years of
your life, but are not likely to take
any extended trip for the present. You
make warm friends and have decided
likes and dislikes. Your emotions will
never carry you away, although you
are impulsive and of an enthusiastic
nature. Will have a large legacy left
you by a distant relative.

William: This is the hand of a
lawyer, or a doctor; a man of strong
will and considerable insight into char-
acter. Marry once and be happy in
spite of some compulsory separations
brought about through travel on your
part. You are a man of firm convic-
tions. Your health is good and you
will live until seventy-five. You have
had however two severe illnesses in
your twenties. You have the system-
atic characteristics of a man who has
been through strict discipline, neat-
ness, coolness, and order well de-
veloped.

Manoa: One of "the boys." Fond
of any form of social enjoyment from
a dance to a church fair. Great ap-
preciation of the girls. You will have
many flirtations and your ideal of the
present time will not be your fate.
Will be successful in speculation. Mar-
ry three times. Practical and popular.
Fastidious in dress and appreciative
of the effect of a new tie.

Queen of Scots: Warm heart and
impulsive nature. Given to extremes
in your likes and dislikes. Very sym-
pathetic and would make a good nurse.
You travel and will force yourself suc-
cessfully through the world. You are a
proficient linguist and have some lit-
erary ability. Great adaptability to cir-
cumstances and people. Will have an
interesting adventure within the next
year known only to a few intimate
friends; this incident will strongly in-
fluence your future. Will marry twice
and be in comfortable circumstances
always.

Jones: The hand of a physician

From companionship are cultured,
sympathetic, nursing love for children,
a taste for music, brave and confident
disposition. Hitherto in affairs
of the heart. Win many friends and
are a welcome addition to society. Will
marry within the next two years and
become a good but variable husband.

Elyah: Energetic and persevering.
Animous spirit and an optimistic
view of life. Keenly sympathetic with
the misfortunes or sufferings of others.
Imagination, flippancy, earnestness, ro-
mance and prose are strangely blended
in a strong individuality. Will meet
with striking incidents of travel and
will marry a title and fortune. React-
ing, critical, and discriminating. Ideals
not of the highest. Considerable sense
of humor, domestic preferences.

Victor: This is a hand of the "out-
terly" type. "Variety is the spice of
life" with you. You will fly from flow-
er to flower, "love for a day and ride
away"—in short be appreciative of the
girls, but of many girls. There are no
indications of your "settling down" un-
til after forty. You are courteous,
clear headed, shrewd, and of inquiring
mind. Fond of outdoor life, riding,
hunting, driving, bicycling; still you
have elements of laziness in your com-
position. You will be rich enough to
marry, but having enough to divide
with another will not hurry you in the
direction of matrimony.

Longfellow: This is a hand of the
adventurous type. Brave and daunt-
less in love and war; weak and pliable
in the hands of the fair sex. Good at
"taking up" either stocks, horses, girls,
or the exigencies of a situation. Would
make a successful detective; anything
with a mystery would be attractive to
you, to understand would be to lose
interest. You regard the opposite sex
very highly and will marry three
times. The second time you will wed
for money and will, for the sake there-
of, adjust yourself to a matrimonial
existence. In spite of your predilection
for matrimony, you have no marked
domestic tastes and will lead a ro-
ving life. You are practical and do not
idealize any person or thing. You are
the confident of many from a quality
of integrity which inspires trust.

Elizabeth: Your palm lines go to
show that you have a pronounced love
of family; no matter what the faults
of your children or your husband you
would find excuses for them. You are
quick, animated, have a big heart and
warm sympathies. You are full of im-
agination, but idealism will never sub-
due the practical. You are not robust,
but have no occasion for real worry in
regard to your health. You will be
married once. Will be very happy and
quite rich for a few years of your life.

In response to a request made to the
Palmistry Editor a reading of these
thirteen palms are published together.

OLOHALU PARTY.

Some Notes from Maui Visit of
the U. S. Tug.

The following correspondence has
been received from Maui:
The brig Lurline, which has been
laying calmly at anchor between La-
nai and Lahaina, spread sail Saturday
and went to Kahului where she will
discharge her cargo. We don't miss
the brig very much, but we all miss
that "all-to-myself smile" carried by
"old Peter" every time he came ashore.
Lahaina people were very much elated
over the visit of the United States
tugboat Iroquois. She came into the
harbor a few minutes ahead of the
Kinahou and stayed until morning. Sev-
eral of the boys came ashore, but not
many of the foreigners were left in
town. They had nearly all gone to
Olohalu.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanneberg entertained
friends at their home at Olohalu. The
party was one of the most pleasant
that has been given here for a long
time. The veranda and dancing lanai
were brilliantly lighted by electric
lights. Dancing was kept up until a
late hour. Refreshments were served
during the evening. Among those
present from Honolulu were Miss Jen-
nie Murray, Dr. Maxwell and Mr. Hol-
ler.

A Noted Band.

It is possible that the celebrated
British Guards Band will give a con-
cert here some time in May. The band
is under the leadership of Lieut. Dan
Godfrey, for forty years one of the best
known military bandmasters of Eu-
rope. This organization has met with
the greatest success in Canada and the
States and will play here en route to
the Colonies, if negotiations now
pending between the leader and local
parties come to a successful termina-
tion.

200 LIVES LOST.

LONDON, March 11.—According to a
dispatch to the Times from Sydney,
N. S. W., no fewer than 200 persons
perished in the hurricane that just
swept the northeast coast of Queens-
land.

IS OUT OF COURT

Title to City of Columbia is
Now Clear.

SO SAYS SUPREME COURT

Capt. Evans Can Now Handle the
Prize as He Likes—Some Law
Points Brought Out.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Yesterday morning the Supreme
Court handed down a unanimous de-
cision in the City of Columbia case.
The decision, as was foretold in the
Advertiser Monday morning, confirmed
the sale made to Evans and revoked the
order for a resale.

Both Harry Evans and his attorneys
were very jubilant at the outcome of
the case. Evans has already written
to San Francisco firms and claims that
in a few days he will sell the vessel
at a good price. It is his to do with as
he pleases, whether he decides to
bring it up or sell it as it stands or
start a private line of his own.

When asked in regard to the report-
ed bid which intended to buy the
steamship and fit her up as a floating
motel, Capt. Evans said he did not
believe this could be carried out.
It is known that a large Chinese firm
has made Mr. Evans a very flattering
offer for the vessel. If they get it they
will take it to Hongkong, where they
will have it repaired. They will then
run the boat between that port and Ho-
lolu.

The decision was the unanimous
opinion of the Supreme Court, com-
posed of Chief Justice Judd, Justices
Whiting and Judge Stanley, sitting in
place of Justice Ewing, absent. Follow-
ing is part of the decision.

"The steamship City of Columbia
sold at auction by the Marshal under
an order of sale of the court to satisfy
a claim for wages by the officers and
men amounting to \$14,000. The last
and best bid for her was \$1500 by one
Henry L. Evans, and the vessel was
knocked down to him. Before the
Marshal made return the libellants
protested against the confirmation of
the sale, saying that the successful bid
was grossly inadequate, and that the
vessel's value is much more. Various
affidavits were presented, showing that
certain parties were willing upon a re-
sale to make opening bids of \$3000. The
Court Judge declined to confirm the
sale and ordered a resale. His juris-
diction to do so was contested by the
successful bidder, claiming that the
sale was good and passed the title to
the purchaser without confirmation.
We think this contention is unsound.
It was a judicial sale and required con-
firmation not only as regards the ques-
tion of expenses and cost and distribu-
tion of the assets, but whether the sale
was properly conducted.

"The amount of the sale to Evans
would not cover the Marshal's ex-
penses and costs in the case of the ves-
sel, and of course would realize nothing
to the libellants, who are seamen and
wards of the Court, and we were
therefore anxious to look into the mat-
ter closely in order to afford them some
relief, if possible. There is but little
doubt that the general rule governing
the confirmation of a judicial sale is
that the sale if regular will be con-
firmed unless the price obtained is so
grossly inadequate to the value of the
res as to shock the conscience of the
Court and be presumptive evidence
of fraud. We find that there was no
irregularity in the sale and the only
ground upon which the sale is attacked
is that of gross inadequacy. Upon the
evidence we are satisfied that the ex-
pense of repairing the vessel so as to
make her seaworthy and capable of being
insured would be too great to af-
ford any reasonable expectation that a
purchaser in the Honolulu market
would undertake the enterprise."

"The reports of experts in regard to
the value of the vessel as it stands,
and of the material if it were broken
up, are quoted at length. The decision
states that "how much, if any, profit
could be realized from a sale of such
articles as could only be removed by
breaking up the vessel, is purely a mat-
ter of conjecture."

In conclusion
"We feel obliged, in view of the evi-
dence adduced, to hold that the value
that the vessel would produce to the
purchaser is not so grossly inadequate
as to authorize a resale, and therefore
remit the cause to the Circuit Judge
below with direction to confirm the
sale."

The following points of law are es-
tablished by the decision in this fam-
ous case:

"The practice of courts of admiralty,
and admiralty requires that the sale
ordered be confirmed before the pur-
chaser has a right to the property."

"A successful bidder at a judicial
sale has a right to be heard in the mat-
ter of the confirmation thereof."

"A judicial sale if regular will be
confirmed unless the price obtained is so
grossly inadequate to the value of the
res as to shock the conscience of the
Court and afford presumptive evi-
dence of fraud."

The attorneys were G. A. Davis, L.
A. Dickey and A. L. C. Atkinson for
the purchaser; Kinney, Ballou & Mc-
Clanahan for the libellants.

The parties who brought the suit are
very much disappointed over the de-
cision. It is said that W. J. Smith, the
principal libellant, will take other ac-
tion, but in what manner is not known.
Smith was navigating officer of the
ship.

Eczema, scald head, bites, itchiness
of the skin of any sort, instantly and
permanently cured. Doane's Ointment,
at any chemist's, 50 cents.

POINT OF DISCHARGE

Sewerage of City to be Pumped
Into Deep Sea.

Preliminary steps have been taken
in the construction of the proposed
sewerage system. Mr. Edwards, super-
intendent of the construction, yester-
day made some soundings with a view
toward finding a point of discharge for
the system.

In company with Capt. Paul Smith
Mr. Edwards took a boat and started
off from near the proposed site of the
new sewerage pumping plant a short
distance beyond the shooting range in
Kakaako. The points on shore were
marked by flags.

Soundings were taken at various
places. Between the buoy and the
shore several deep basins averaging
about 100 feet in depth were found.
The party kept on, however, and at
last found a place well suited to the
demands.

This spot is situated a short dis-
tance between the bell buoy. Here will
be the point of discharge. The depth
at and around this point is a little
over 120 feet. The depth and location
make it admirably suited for the pur-
pose. It is fairly in the roadstead.

Mr. Hering, the chief engineer, is
expected to arrive in a few weeks. In
the meantime Mr. Edwards will pro-
ceed with the preliminary steps to-
ward construction. Tenders for mate-
rial will be solicited. The excavation
for the new pumping plant for the
sewerage system will be commenced
shortly. According to the present out-
look a part of the system will be in
complete working order before the end
of summer.

SUFFERED FOR FOURTEEN YEARS

I have been afflicted with rheuma-
tism for fourteen years and nothing
seemed to give any relief. I was able
to be around all the time, but constantly
suffering. I had tried everything I
could hear of and at last was told to
try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I
did, and was immediately relieved and
in a short time cured. I am happy to
say that it has not since returned.
Josh. Edgar, Germantown, Cal. For
sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,
wholesale agents for H. I. All drug-
gists and dealers.

LEADERS:

New Victoria
SEWING MACHINES

\$24.80
REDUCED FROM
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WILCOX & GIBBS

LESS THAN—

U. S. PRICES.

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\$37.50
A GOOD WHEEL FOR LITTLE MONEY

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SEE DISPLAY OF
Carvers!

Household Goods Department
BETHEL STREET.

Pacific Hardware Co.
—LIMITED—

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

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in prices is the market for
flour and feed, and we follow
it closely.
Send us your orders and they
will be filled at the lowest
market price.
The matter of 5 or 10 cents
upon a hundred pounds of
feed should not concern you
as much as the quality, as
poor feed is dear at any price.

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When you want the Best Hay,
Feed or Grain, at the Right
Prices, order from

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TELEPHONE 121.

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the suggestion.

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HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

March 20th, 1899.

Our advertisements for the past
month have been directed, generally,
to the housewife, but we have things
in our store that will be of interest to
the wife as well as the husband. No
doubt you heard about the runaway
a few weeks ago. A man was riding
down Fort street, his horse suddenly
got frightened at some object, became
unmanageable and started to run away.
The man tried every effort to check the
horse, but without avail. A man hap-
pened to be coming up the street on
his bicycle and before he could get out
of the way, the horse, vehicle and all
were upon him. The bicyclist was
seriously hurt and was confined to his
bed for some time. Now who do you
think is to blame for that accident? We
blame the driver, as he should have
had one of

Whitman's
Riding
BITS

for his horse or A RACKING, or RA-
CINE DRIVING BIT. A gentle pull
on the reins will check the wildest spir-
ited horse living. Besides these bits
we carry a full line of curry combs, the
Dandy Horse Brushes, Black Snake
Whips and Horse and Mule Collars of
all sizes.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.

307 FORT ST.

Drink
PURE
WATER.

If the advice given in those three
words is heeded, good health will fol-
low. City water is not good for many
reasons, principally, because it is con-
taminated with vegetable and putrid
matter of all descriptions. A simple
analysis shows this to be a fact.

EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating pa-
tients who are suffering from com-
plaints, more especially malarial dis-
orders, which will be materially bene-
fitted if they drink a water that is pure
and possesses curative features, as does
Bartlett Spring Water.

DUE

Ask your family physician about the
water, and if he is honest he will en-
dorse its use.

All who have drank the water speak
in the highest of terms for it.

This climate demands the use of
such a water and you cannot afford to
be without it.

VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass
of this wonderful natural Spring
water at our Soda Counter to all who
care to come and test its virtues. We
deliver the water to your home in case
lots at \$6.50 for 50 pints, \$9.50 for 50
quarts.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

